



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—July 17, 1931
MAINTENANCE OF WAGES
TO FIGHT COMMUNISM
RULING OF IMPORTANCE TO UNIONS
SLAVE LABOR PRODUCTS
WAGES MUST BE RAISED

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

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INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

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June 30th, 1931

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TO LOCAL UNIONS AND THEIR MEMBERS

The Labor Clarion is the official newspaper of the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated and to which you pay dues. It prints the official proceedings of the Council and official communications to the Unions. Why not take advantage of the special subscription rates which apply where a Union subscribes for its entire membership? In this manner each member will become better acquainted with the activities of Organized Labor and will thus be better able to assist in carrying out its ideals.

The Labor Clarion Should Be in the Hands of Every Union Man
and Woman

THE LABOR CLARION
LABOR TEMPLE, SIXTEENTH AND CAPP STREETS

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question . .

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' phone MARKET 0056. (Please notify Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Auto & Carriage Painters No. 1073, 200 Guerrero.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters No. 44—Meet 4th Monday, Shakespeare Hall, 15th and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tues., Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays at Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb streets.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Albidon.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Capmakers No. 9—Jos. Shaw, 3749 Emerson st., Oakland, Calif.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st Thursdays, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursdays at 8:30 p. m.—1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen 45-C—265 Market.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 537, C. 'le Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Temple.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Bldg. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 515 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Av.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Labor Temple.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—830 Market.
Longshoremen's Association—Sec., Emil G. Stein, 85 Clay.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays—273 Golden Gate avenue.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.
Mallors No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th avenue.
Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Ferry Building.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Geo. M. Fouratt, Room 21, Ferry Bldg.
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Municipal Cribbers No. 534—200 Guerrero.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate avenue.
Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, at Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.
Retail Clerks No. 432, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Monday, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Store Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.
Store Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Calif.
Street Carmen, Division 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 411, 163 Sutter.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70 Lennox Way.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Alden, 288 9th.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple Market 7560.
Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 924, Livermore, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First St. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, at 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 166 Bosworth.
Waiters No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 2nd Wednesday at 3 p. m., 4th Wednesday at 3 p. m., at 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—1075 Mission.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1931

No. 24

MAINTENANCE OF WAGES

Though President Hoover's plan for suspension of international debts for one year "has brought a psychological change that may mark the turning point toward business improvement, winter unemployment this year will be very serious," the monthly survey of business of the American Federation of Labor warns.

The survey continues to emphasize that the big danger in the present situation is wage cutting. It cites reports from the Department of Labor showing that wage cuts increased in May, affecting 46,377 workers, the highest number yet, and goes on to say:

"Further wage cuts are threatened in the dull summer months, although the brightening business outlook will help to prevent a concerted movement for wage liquidation. Once started, such a movement could assume the proportions of an avalanche sweeping along even those firms which are now resisting wage reductions. Danger is not past.

Special Effort Is Urged

"Wage cuts involve millions of dollars' loss in buying. Most of them can be avoided by improving efficiency. A special effort to hold wages in the next two months is essential to capitalize the recent turn for the better. Unions thus far have done much good by preventing or lessening wage cuts."

Discussing loss to labor's buying power this year, the survey says:

"From unemployment, part time work and wage cuts in the first half of 1931 workers have lost over five billion dollars. Their income is below the 1929 level by this amount. Workers' loss this half year amounts to one-fifth of the average value of all retail sales in the country in six months of 1929—it is more than twice the value of all our exports in a prosperous half year. This shows the immense loss business has suffered in the decline of workers' buying.

Suggestion for Employers

"As well as the five billion dollar loss in workers' buying power, workers are holding billions more in reserve because even those who have work fear wage cuts and unemployment. These vast sums could be released for buying by assuring workers jobs through the winter; it would make a vast difference to business in the coming months. Most employers can guarantee work, either part or full time, for at least a portion of their force. This would be a practical step of much significance."

The survey sees definite good resulting from President Hoover's debt proposal. It says:

"The debt plan immediately awakened a spirit of greater confidence over the entire world. In this country fundamental business adjustments had been going quietly ahead for some time, but pessimism and doubt still paralyzed business. The debt plan has brought a psychological change that may mark the turning point toward improvement. Due partly to the promise of relief for Europe, partly to constructive developments in business which are now becoming evident, there is a definite change for the better in business sentiment.

More Confidence in Business

"This change is already being shown in many ways. Business men are more confident in placing orders; stock prices and grain prices have risen. The Secretary of the National Association of Purchasing Agents reports a change in sentiment away from hand to mouth buying, toward larger orders for longer periods. Wholesale prices have risen for

HEARST ON HIGH WAGES

Labor in the printing trades is very much higher than it was before the war, and I personally sincerely hope that these high wages will be maintained, so that with decreasing costs of living a higher standard of life can be maintained by the working man and his family. The highest object and best achievement of our American civilization is a high standard of living for the people generally; and obviously there is nothing which so much conduces to that as a high standard of wages.—William Randolph Hearst.

two weeks in succession. Once prices start definitely upward there may be a scramble of buying, for stocks are low and merchants will hurry to take advantage of low prices.

"These are constructive developments; more orders mean more work for factories and railroads. But it will probably be some time before they bring actual results in generally increasing production and better employment for workers. Meanwhile this month and next promise the usual low summer level of activity and the usual summer unemployment."

WAGE REDUCTIONS NOT JUSTIFIED

Ernest T. Weir, chairman of the board of the National Steel Corporation, issued an order against reduction of wages at any of the plants of the concern. During the past year under Mr. Weir's direction the company has shown its confidence in the business future by carrying on an expansion program costing a number of million dollars. In a telegram containing the instructions against wage cuts sent to the corporation's offices just before he left New York City for Europe, Mr. Weir stated that "the low earnings of steel companies in no way justifies any reduction of wages."

PINCHOT MAKES GOOD

Pennsylvania's hated coal and iron police are no more. Governor Pinchot has refused to renew their commissions and after sixty-five years of existence, marked by bitter clashes with striking workers, the coal and iron police, a private army of 1100 men, paid by mine operators but commissioned by the state, no longer possesses state police power, says a dispatch from Harrisburg.

In refusing to renew their commissions, Governor Pinchot redeemed his campaign pledge to wipe them out. In his last campaign Pinchot denounced the coal and iron police as "a body of men which has created more lawlessness and disorder and danger to public safety than any other in the state."

The law authorizing the coal and iron police is still in force and any governor can give them state commissions. But public opinion has turned so strongly against them that it is not felt any governor will revive them.

Public indignation came to climax with the killing of John Barkoskie, a Santiago, Pa., miner, who died from injuries received at the hands of coal and iron police in their barracks in 1929. Three of the five police in the barracks at the time of the assault on Barkoskie were tried on a charge of murder but escaped punishment because a doctor who witnessed the beating of the miner said he could not identify any of the three defendants as Barkoskie's assailants.

TO FIGHT COMMUNISM

Fourteen trade union officials are included in the membership of the United States section of an International Committee to Combat Communism, named this week by Matthew Woll, as acting president of the National Civic Federation, pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Federation's executive committee, according to an I. L. N. S. dispatch from New York.

The committee is headed by the Rt. Rev. William T. Manning, bishop of the Episcopal Church, New York, and includes Cardinal Dougherty of Philadelphia and James W. Gerard, former United States ambassador to Germany.

Labor Members of Committee

The fourteen trade unionists are:

J. A. Franklin, president International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Kansas City, Mo.; M. J. Keough, president International Molders' Union, Cincinnati, Ohio; Joseph P. Ryan, president Central Trades and Labor Council, New York City; Peter J. Brady, president Federation Bank and Trust Company, New York City; William D. Mahon, president Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, Detroit, Mich.; Daniel J. Ahearn, president Allied Printing Trades Council, New York City; Thomas F. McMahon, president United Textile Workers of America, New York City; James Maloney, president Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of United States and Canada, Philadelphia, Pa.; I. M. Ornburn, president Cigar Makers' International Union of America, Washington, D. C.; Ellis Searles, editor United Mine Workers' Journal, Indianapolis, Ind.; Frank H. McCarthy, organizer Massachusetts Federation of Labor, Boston Mass.; W. E. Bryan, general president United Leather Workers' International Union, Kansas City, Mo.; Martin Lawlor, secretary and treasurer United Hatters of North America, New York City; Frank Feeney, president International Union of Elevator Constructors, Philadelphia, Pa.

Danger to Existing Government

"It is clear as the noonday sun," said Mr. Woll in making the list public, "that the capital of the civilized nations, their skill and ingenuity, are being used in helping to create a Frankenstein which, if it continues to develop and grow, will eventually crush the existing governments of the world.

"Are we to remain silent and inactive in such imminent dangers? Are the peoples of the nations of the world to remain quiescent while the red monster of northern Europe is attempting to provoke and foment every industrial disorder into a revolutionary manifestation? Are we silently to permit the Soviet Russian trade organizations to operate within our midst? And are we to be blind to the ultimate disastrous consequences upon our own as well as other markets of the world and the complete unbalancing of our whole economic order? Is it not time for the peoples of all democratic and free nations of the world to join with one another in meeting the challenge of Soviet Russia? Has not the time come for the peoples of the civilized nations of the world to call a halt upon the onslaught being made upon free and democratic institutions and for the safeguarding and perpetuity of the principles and practices of freedom?

"Could there be a more appropriate moment than now to inaugurate such a world movement?"

RULING OF IMPORTANCE TO UNIONS

Union Members Must Seek Relief Under Own Laws First

In recent years there has been a disposition on the part of members of trade unions to take their grievances into state and federal courts instead of exhausting the remedies provided by the laws of their unions. A glaring instance of this was the case of the Mailers' Trade District Union against the International Typographical Union. This case, which has dragged along for years, has cost the printers many thousands of dollars and a great deal of internal dissension. It has been one of the contentions of the Typographical Union that the Mailers did not exhaust their remedies within the organization, but the Federal Court of Indiana did not adopt this view.

From Washington now comes news to the effect that the District Court of Appeals has handed down a decision in the case of Henry E. Fish vs. the late Arthur M. Huddell which upholds the position which the printers have taken and strengthens all laws of international unions in the matter of redress.

Henry E. Fish sought an injunction to prevent his suspension by Huddell, then president of the International Union of Operating Engineers. Fish was business agent of the local union.

The District Supreme Court decided against Fish, who thereupon took his case to the Court of Appeals. The Court of Appeals has ruled that relief should have been sought through the union organization under its laws. The court further held that the laws of the union were adequate for the protection of Fish's interests.

Fish had been dismissed from his position, he asserted, and suspended for one year. He contended this deprived him of a living, and alleged that he could not secure relief under union laws. This the court has denied in holding for Huddell and the international union.

It is pointed out that every decision in a clear-cut case has brought court rulings that dissatisfied union members must first seek relief through their organizations under organization law and that they cannot come into equity courts with clean hands until they have exhausted the union remedies offered.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT

A constructive gesture on the part of the Musicians' Union to help the unemployment problem among its members will have its first expression on the evening of August 21, when a concert will be given by the San Francisco Philharmonic Society at the Civic Auditorium. An orchestra of eighty-five pieces, in symphonic arrangement, will be led by George Von Hagel in a program of the lighter classical works, and three interesting soloists have volunteered their services to help make the affair a success.

Jat Herod, 9-year-old violinist, never before heard in public, but proclaimed by critics to be a worthy successor to the early mantles of Yehudi Menuhin, will play the difficult Mendelssohn Concerto. The sturdy youngster bids fair to make an overnight sensation, and the musical world is awaiting his appearance with interest.

Noel Sullivan, patron of the arts, and himself a basso of remarkable talent and artistry, will sing a group of songs.

Miriam Elkus, one of the finest of our resident artists, a mezzo-soprano of international reputation, will give a group of operatic selections, including the lovely "Elsa's Dream" from "Lohengrin."

The orchestra is made up of musicians who have been rehearsing for months during their idle time, and Von Hagel, an indefatigable worker, has welded them into a splendid ensemble. If this concert is a financial success, as it certainly will

be an artistic one, a series is contemplated. The musicians are wisely creating a demand for their wares, and are reaching out for that great middle class of music lovers who are a little timid about the heavier symphonic music but who are thoroughly tired of canned jazz, and to whom a program of charming light music, well presented, will prove a welcome novelty.

The project was presented to the Labor Council at its last meeting, and was unanimously indorsed. Little Jat Herod, the boy violinist, appeared before the meeting and was welcomed with enthusiasm and applauded to the echoes. Union labor should patronize the concert on August 21, at the Auditorium, and help a lot of sincere and hard-working musicians to help themselves. Tickets are 50 cents.

BUTCHER SITUATION

William L. Fidge in Long Beach "Labor News"

On January 23 the executive board of the International Meat Cutters' Union revoked the charter of the California State Federation of Butcher Workmen. * * * Now just a word to the few stragglers in the secession movement.

By the formation of the Western Federation of Butchers a situation has been created which results in a complete severance of all connections with the American Federation of Labor. At the present time neither you nor your local union are recognized by this great organization. You have no connection with the International Union and cannot be aided or assisted by the Labor Councils, the California State Federation of Labor or any other branch of organized labor. So that you may know how definite and decided this is I quote an excerpt from a letter under date of March 12, addressed to John O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, by William Green, president of the American Federation of labor: "Regardless of the merits of the grievances which caused the split in the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's organization, the group which has seceded cannot be recognized by the California State Federation of Labor, Labor Councils or any other organization in California chartered by the American Federation of Labor."

After several months of fighting we have been successful in stamping out about 95 per cent of this scheme to destroy our movement on the Pacific Coast, and to take from the membership their many years of good standing in the movement.

Vice-President H. H. Tunney is leaving this

week for San Francisco to take charge of the work of the organization in Northern California. We wish him all the success in his new field.

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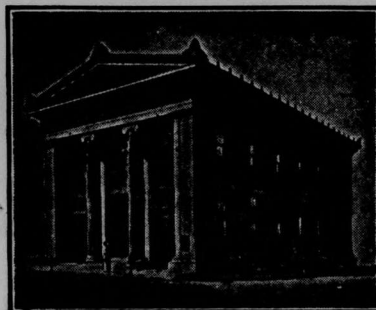
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SLAVE LABOR PRODUCTS

Studies have been begun by the United States Tariff Commission and the United States Customs Bureau to determine what commodities will be shut out of the United States after January 1, when the anti-slave labor products tariff act provision goes into effect.

Hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of commodities will be shut out under the new provision, which was enacted at the instance of organized labor and with labor's militant support. All products of forced labor from other parts of the world will be barred, according to statements made at the customs bureau and the Tariff Commission. The principal qualifying clause in the new tariff law, however, will admit all products of which not enough are produced in the United States to supply the needs of American use.

Some of Products Affected

It is already clear that about \$16,000,000 in value will be shut out by the present provision against convict-made goods. The new forced labor provisions are likely to affect certain kinds of tobacco from the Orient as well as part of the tremendous imports of rubber used by this country.

Up to the present the Treasury Department, through its customs service, announces that it is ruling on each shipment as it is presented according to the facts concerning that shipment. Although Soviet authorities have made open claim at customs hearings that "no convict labor is used in its timber camps" the general rule at present is that timber products coming from the territory north of the parallel of 60 degrees north, and between the Baltic and the Ural mountains, are held to come from a district within which convict labor has been proven by evidence which convinced the customs authorities to be used in timber camps.

Timber Shipments Reduced

The last shipment, which was admitted during June, came from the Ural mountain district, and no evidence was presented, according to the Treasury authorities, showing that convict labor had been employed in connection with its production or transport; while Amtorg officers produced affidavits showing affirmatively that no convict labor had been used. Nevertheless, the Amtorg stated at that hearing that it is reducing its imports of pulp and timber into the United States.

THIS WON'T SUPPLANT MEXICANS

Here's a wonderful employment opportunity for idle workers of this region, says a Bakersfield, Cal., dispatch to the International Labor News Service. A call has been sent out for 100 families to pick onions on a farm twenty-five miles southeast of this city. So far there has been no rush to fill the jobs. Pickers get 10 cents a sack of 50 pounds, No. 1 grade onions. They must trim, pick, grade and sack the onions, must provide their own transportation and bring their own camping equipment, as no shelter is provided. Good pickers can make as much as \$1 a day, which hardly covers expenses. It is said that the onion grower ships these onions out of the state and receives \$2.50 a sack for them.

UNIVERSITY OF SAN FRANCISCO

Plans are under way for a city-wide campaign to raise \$350,000 to purchase the old Masonic Cemetery, where it is proposed to erect additional college buildings for the University of San Francisco, formerly known as St. Ignatius College. Headquarters have been established at 500 Post street, corner of Mason street, with William H. McCarthy as chairman of the campaign committee. The university has set \$350,000 for its goal. Campaign dates will be from September 28 to October 8.

Archbishop Edward J. Hanna, D.D., is honorary chairman of the appeal. Governor James Rolph, Jr., and Mayor Angelo Rossi are members of the campaign committee. The appeal has the approval of the San Francisco Endorsement Council of the Chamber of Commerce.

MILITARY TRAINING COMPULSORY

Following a careful consideration of letters, petitions and resolutions from individual citizens, religious organizations and defense groups, both for and against the continuation of compulsory military training for students, the regents of the University of California have announced that none of the facts obtained seemed to warrant the changing of the policy which has been in force since the university was chartered more than fifty-three years ago. In keeping with this decision the regents have passed a resolution that it is the policy of the board to continue compulsory military training.

HERE'S ONE FOR RIPLEY

Federal officials claim to have broken a syndicate which has smuggled thousands of Chinese into this country. A score of Chinese were found on one vessel whose owners and officers have been cleared of blame. Members of the crew, who were paid from \$500 to \$1000 a head, are responsible. The government officials solemnly declare that the officers and owners know nothing of the transactions that were proving a gold mine to the crew. These seamen, the public is assured, smuggled 20 and 30 Chinese aboard, while the owners and officers of the boat remained in child-like ignorance of the deal.

PROTECTING USE OF UNION LABEL

Samuel Weiser, a printer, was tried in special sessions court in New York City and fined \$100 for using a "fake" union label. During the past six months Secretary William Robinson of the Allied Printing Trades Council has been campaigning against the use of faked labels. This is the second conviction in Brooklyn. Secretary Robinson is carrying on the campaign in other boroughs against those charged with using faked labels and representing their shops as union.

NEED PURCHASING POWER

Timely warning that America should not be forgotten while efforts are being made to "save Europe" was given by "Labor," official organ of the railroad brotherhoods.

In last week's issue, in a banner editorial on the front page, "Labor" pointed out that the best way to bring prosperity is to restore the buying power of the people. The editorial said:

"The debate concerning what we are going to do to aid Europe should not be permitted to distract attention from the terrifying problems which confront us here at home. About 6,000,000 American men and women are jobless and hundreds, and probably millions, of farmers are bankrupt. A boom in Wall Street will not aid them. Their resources are exhausted and they have little or no credit. Winter is approaching. Where will they turn for relief when the snow begins to fall?

"'Labor' repeats what it has said a hundred times before, that these hard times, with their long train of frightful evils, are traceable to an appalling decrease in the purchasing power of our own people. It is a malady which cannot be cured by 'forgiving' the debts Europe owes us, and thus giving the big bankers a better chance to collect some of their risky loans which they have made abroad at extortionate interest rates."

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RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by C. M. Baker, president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

By a vote of 511 for the proposition and 295 against, Typographical Union No. 21 yesterday decided to put into effect the unemployment relief proposal drawn up by a special committee and submitted to the referendum. The decisive majority of 216 for the proposal does credit to the fraternal spirit of the membership.

The July meeting of the union will be held on Sunday at 1 p. m. in the Labor Temple. Business of much importance will be before the meeting and every member should be in attendance.

The New York correspondence in the July "Typographical Journal" reports the death of Wells Payne. Mr. Payne was well known to members of No. 21, having worked in this city until about five years ago. Wells Payne was a brother of "Rod" Payne, superintendent of the "Japan Advertiser," Tokyo, Japan. At the time of his death Wells Payne was a member of the New York "Morning American" chapel.

At a meeting of the "Examiner" chapel on Tuesday T. S. Black, for the past four years chairman of the chapel, presented his resignation, and J. E. Whiting was elected to succeed him. The chapel tendered a vote of thanks to Mr. Black for past services.

When the "News" chapel met this week it summoned before it L. L. Heagney, until recently chairman of the chapel, and presented him with a beautiful traveling bag and a gasoline scrip book. Mr. Heagney, as one of No. 21's delegates, is leaving in the next few days for Boston. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Heagney, and is making the trip by motor car.

New York Stereotypers' Union on July 8, 1931, entered into a three-year contract with the New York Publishers' Association. The contract was a renewal of the old contract, and the existing wage scale is continued for three years.

Recently the Des Moines "Register," in cooperation with 800 of its employees, inaugurated a retirement pension program. The plan, an unusually liberal one, has as its objective the insuring of workers against old age indigence. Employees upon reaching the age of 65 are eligible for monthly payments, the amount dependent upon the length of time the employee has contributed to the pension fund. Any employee may, however, retire on approximately one-half of his pay after thirty years of service. Liberal allowances are made in case of withdrawal from the employ of the newspaper or death while still employed by the "Register." The fund is underwritten by an insurance company, the cost equally divided between the employees and the company. The "Register" pays into the pension fund approximately 3 per cent of the annual salary disbursement and each employee contributes slightly less than 3 per cent of his or her earnings. Commenting on the plan, "Editor & Publisher" says editorially: "Surely industry has learned the need of such co-operative measures to defend the rights of workers, but relatively few employers have acted. Ours will be a vastly better nation when the principle has been generally adopted. Great honor attaches to the pioneers. Not many newspapers possess the strength of the Des Moines 'Register' and Tribune," but pensioning faithful employees is not necessarily dependent on large financial resources. In the modern day the principle can be applied by scientific means, and rather than being an expensive indulgence may actually be profitable as well as socially desirable. A newspaper staff thus protected is certain to be stronger than one which shifts for itself."

"News" Chapel Notes

At 8 p. m. on July 20 the semi-annual meeting of the News' Mutual Aid Society will be called to order in the rear of the composing room, third floor, and it might be wise to remind members of something easily forgotten, same being a dollar fine for non-attendance. Officers for the ensuing half year will be elected.

The chapel assembled on special call Monday to prepare for the Wednesday referendum. Hours for voting were set, tellers elected and their compensation fixed.

The fellow who, some years ago, assumed he was chosen to act as the chapel wasp, to sting members out of somnolent complacency, occasionally by violent nudges in the brisket, more often by his conception of airy persiflage, to which the Labor Clarion editor, fingers tightly compressed over his sniffer, indulgently granted space, was honored beyond his deserts Monday by the chapel. To tell of it requires departure from the custom of seldom or never mentioning himself in these columns. Intending, however, to leave here August 2 on a leisurely automobile trip to the I. T. U. Boston convention, to which he is a delegate, and having recently resigned after some years as chairman, Heagney's fellow workers raised a fund to purchase a token of esteem. This might catapult his vanity into a glad somersault had not some of the wisecrackers, when contributing, asserted they'd punge up more cheerfully to buy him a one-way ticket to a place from which travelers never return.

Beside a murmuring stream in an isolated canyon of far-off mountains "Chick" Smoot pitched his tent a few weeks ago. No doubt also his line soon was swaying in the swift current, for Smoot cherishes only two hobbies, and both are fishing.

"The blaze did unestimated damage of \$10,000" was how Lou Schmidt's "take" described a local fire. Reminding Lou of the shipwrecked sailor who, washed ashore on an uninhabited island, was attacked by the uninhabitants.

"Curly" Holm, holder of the avoirdupois record, according to "Swede" Adams, is a dern good man for the shape he's in.

Johnny Dow neglected to say where he's going to spend his vacation. Probably, however, he'll try to learn to drive his Ford—a queer idea of taking a rest.

Slit his woozen and gold would flow like lava from a volcano, he's that lucky. In the employees' contest for "News" subscriptions, just closed, Johnny Branch, unable to interest anybody, subscribed himself. For this valuable sub. Johnny was paid four-bits, besides which, in the drawing for prizes, Branch won \$10. Analyzed, this means he's paid \$10.50 to read the paper for three months.

Last week, the first time Bert Coleman ever was away from his home town, he started for Yosemite with his family, vacation bent. His auto and his purse, however, were the only things which bent, and each bent almost flat when the machine swerved and turned over. Then the purse turned over—and expired. And the Colemans turned back, after getting the gondola repaired. Mountain garage owners, Bert says, don't take to the high altitudes for their health. The higher the altitude the higher the prices for repairs. Just as a precaution, Bert should have taken his traveling card, Jay Palmeter insists, as it entitles one to the good offices of printers along the way, a good thing to have if a fellow's going to make "pi" of his auto.

Illustrating the dangers of big cities, the first time he hit New York, W. P. Davis tells us, a plausible stranger offered, for 50 cents, to show him the place where Steve Brodie jumped off Brooklyn bridge. Eddie Porter hopes Bert was wary of city slickers when going through Milpitas.

Don't go on a union job wearing scab clothing. Call for the label when you make purchases.

TYPOGRAPHICAL CONFERENCE

A discussion of the five-day week and a practical program for its application in the printing and publishing industry was the chief order of business at the regular semi-annual meeting of the California Conference of Typographical Unions, held Sunday, July 12. The conference was held at Odd Fellows' Hall, Eleventh and Franklin streets, Oakland, and was followed by a banquet tendered the visiting delegates by Oakland Typographical Union No. 36. Delegates were present from Fresno, Modesto, Oakland, Richmond, Sacramento, San Jose, San Mateo, Stockton and Watsonville. The application of Merced Typographical Union to affiliate with the Conference was approved and accepted.

Other matters taken up by the Conference included the state printing of textbooks, educational work, organizing of the craft in the jurisdictions of the smaller unions, educational exhibits for registered apprentices working in union offices, with prizes to be submitted for the best specimens of printing, the formation of an employment bureau, and the publication of a periodical bulletin by the Conference.

A committee was appointed to draw up an expression of sympathy and condolence on the death of H. L. Pickens, late delegate from Oakland Typographical Union No. 36.

George W. McDill of Oakland Typographical Union was elected president for the ensuing year, and C. W. Lyon, vice-president. Allen T. Hill of San Mateo Typographical Union was re-elected secretary-treasurer. The board of directors is to consist of Frank Claudino of Stockton, W. S. Darrow of San Jose, C. W. Lyon of Sacramento, R. A. Hunt of Fresno and Herbert Thomson of Palo Alto.

Modesto Typographical Union No. 689 extended a cordial invitation for the Conference to hold its next meeting in that city and the invitation was accepted.

Messrs. Kelly, Brown and Bramhill of Oakland Typographical Union served as the entertainment committee and the delegates and visitors to the Conference were fully appreciative of their successful work in providing entertainment. Secretary Jules Chaudet served as toastmaster at the banquet and his witty introductions included Past President William S. Darrow, President George W. McDill and Secretary H. S. Hornage of Stockton Typographical Union.

"Mirandy, why y'all name dat chile Opium?" "Cause, dey say opium comes from de wild poppy, and dis chile's poppy sho' am wild."—Gray.

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MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

President James R. Martin of Boston Mailers' Union No. 1, in a telegram to the writer dated July 7, says: "Judge Baltzell yesterday (the 6th) decided the case against the Mailers and dismissed their ancillary bill." An airmail received by the writer from Matthew Maida of Chicago Mailers' Union No. 2 says: "Court dismisses ancillary bill; 'outlaw' Mailers win on all points in case." As this is written, no further news regarding the decision of the court has been received by the writer. Other than to state the belief that the decision of the court in this case will likely prove of great significance to all members of the I. T. U., further comment is reserved until a reading of Judge Baltzell's decision may be had.

Putting aside such remote ideas that this local's interests with the I. T. U. would in any sense be jeopardized by not having a delegate at the Boston convention, it appears from the consensus of opinion, expressed both by the individual members and chapels of this union, that there is strong opposition to the levying of a 1 per cent assessment to send a delegate, especially since the court has dismissed the ancillary bill. Another reason given is slackness of employment, thereby working a hardship on both regulars and subs. For the regulars at this time are endeavoring to relieve the financial difficulties of the subs by laying off and splitting up the work. Although we have provisions in our local laws for the defraying of delegates' expenses, it certainly is not imperative that we send a delegate. I. T. U. laws call for election on a specified date, giving all locals a right to be represented. But locals can decide as to their choice of being represented, between the date of election and that of the convention. In case of a non-election, any local would be deprived of a seat in the convention, even should it become apparent (during the above-mentioned dates) that it would be to its best interests to be represented at the convention.

The writer believes Otto G. Lepp of Milwaukee Mailers' Union No. 23 to be one of the clearest thinking Mailer statesmen in the country. In his article in "The Journal," September, 1929, Mr. Lepp says, in part: "For the first time since 1921 Milwaukee will not send a delegate to the I. T. U. convention. The arbitration case will cost considerable money, and because of the great distance our delegate would be required to travel the expense would be prohibitive. Therefore, Milwaukee will not be present, and while we regret being absent, our local scale is of greater importance, and we can justify the expense more easily than sending a delegate."

Moneys of No. 18 invested in bonds have been set aside as a reserve fund and should by all means be held intact, thus complying with I. T. U. laws regarding local funds.

THE TEXT BOOK INJUNCTION

Judge Peter J. Shields of the Superior Court of Sacramento County has issued a writ of prohibition directed at the State Board of Education and Vierling Kersey, state superintendent of public instruction, blocking the closing of a contract with Ginn & Co., for \$60,000 worth of music text books published outside of California as the first annual installment of a four-year approval action. Hearing in this action is set for Tuesday, August 11. J. L. R. Marsh, secretary of the Sacramento Federated Trades Council, appeared for the taxpaying citizens as petitioner. The injunction proceeding was decided upon after Superintendent Kersey and his State Board of Education had ignored the opinion of U. S. Webb, state attorney general, who declared the proposed contract to be unwarranted and

illegal, and after he and his board had flouted public sentiment, the will of Governor James Rolph, the assurance of State Comptroller Ray L. Riley that he would refuse to honor bills in payment for the books, and the recent near unanimous action of the last Legislature in passing the Nielsen state text book law, as well as the active opposition of State Printer Harry Hammond.

UNION PRINTERS MUTUAL AID SOCIETY

The Union Printers Mutual Aid Society of San Francisco, composed of members of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, Oakland Typographical Union No. 36 and San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18, has elected the following officers: President, Charles F. Wolters; first vice-president, Theodore Popkin; second vice-president, Walter McCreary; secretary-treasurer, Albert Springer, Sr.; marshal, G. E. Mitchell; guardian, George M. Buxton; directors, C. L. Stright, Curtis Benton, P. E. Campau and P. A. DeSoto.

The society is organized for the purpose of providing financial aid and assistance to its members in case of sickness or accident and to bury its dead. In the past forty-four years of its existence it has paid out over \$115,000 for doctor, medicine and sick benefit and \$7500 for death benefits.

On behalf of the society, Past President George E. Mitchell, in glowing terms presented Wm. Kay, Jr., the retiring president, with a token of appreciation for his services and Kay responded feelingly, expressing his gratification and thanks.

The president was authorized to appoint a Welfare Committee of five members to consider the promotion of new activities and an intensive membership campaign. The society adjourned out of respect to the memory of William H. Ellis, who recently passed away.

UNFAIR DAIRY PRODUCTS

Reports to the effect that the strike of Modesto Teamsters' Union No. 386 against the Milk Producers' Association of Central California and the Challenge Cream and Butter Association has been settled are vigorously denied by C. C. Nunnally, secretary of the Modesto central body. The fact is, he says, that the strikers are just as confident of a complete victory as they were the first day of the fight. Financial assistance is needed badly, however. Union members and their friends are again urged to refrain from buying the products of the unfair firms. These products, which are officially on the "We Don't Patronize" list, are: Modesto butter, Challenge butter, Val-Maid butter, MPA butter, Modesto milk (canned), Banner milk and MPA powdered milk.

DEBATE AROUSES INTEREST

Tomorrow (Saturday) evening at 8:15, at the Civic Auditorium, the debate between E. Clemens Horst and Dr. Clarence True Wilson will be held. The subject of the debate will be the modification or repeal of the prohibition laws. Inasmuch as the Labor Council and many of its affiliated bodies have been interested in the arrangements for this debate, it is expected that there will be a large attendance of union men and women. The debate has aroused great interest among those who are concerned in economic and sociological and economic betterment.

MEXICAN EMIGRATION

According to the Quarterly Review of Commerce and Industries of Mexico the number of Mexicans receiving visas for entry into the United States continued to show a decrease from the number granted in the same quarter of prior years. From 468 for the first quarter of the year 1929 the number of emigrant Mexicans has declined to 11 for the first quarter of the year 1931.

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FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1931

CRIMINAL SYNDICALISM LAW

Chester Rowell, in a letter to Upton Sinclair, makes the following timely comment on the California criminal syndicalism law, petitions for the repeal of which are being circulated. All believers in free speech should sign one of these petitions:

"I 'came out' long ago against the California criminal syndicalism law. I have criticized it repeatedly in print and in public speech, and have spoken against it before the legislature and legislative committees. So far I have been a total failure (as you also have) in accomplishing any practical results in this line, but at least I have tried, vigorously, persistently and conspicuously.

"Apparently our reactionaries are so hostile to the Bolsheviks (among whom they number me frequently and you always) that they render them the back-action tribute of imitation. In the only country in the world in which socialism is actually in operation the policy of our criminal syndicalism law is carried out a million times more ruthlessly than we do it. If one were to try to preach democracy in Russia he would fare far worse than you did for preaching socialism in California, or even than certain I. W. W.'s did, who were sent to prison for the alleged misdeeds or seditious opinions of other I. W. W.'s. The Russians of course are consistent. They have repealed the Golden Rule, and assert that it is right for them to do to anti-communists in Russia what it is wrong for us to do to communists in America. But the Better America Federation, with its lip service to the Golden Rule, is stultifying itself by adopting Bolshevik tactics against Bolsheviks, and by using against labor unions the very methods which it criticizes them for using."

A ridiculous story comes from New York of seamen being held responsible for the smuggling of Chinese into the country at the rate of twenty or thirty a voyage, while the owners and officers "remained in child-like ignorance of the deal!" On the western coast the difficulty of smuggling human beings aboard vessels without the connivance of the officers and owners is well known; and not infrequently stowaways are transferred in mid-ocean to vessels which return them to the port from which they embarked. It has been reported frequently by those in position to know that the smuggling of Orientals into Pacific coast ports has been practiced for years by the steamship officials.

DAN MURPHY HIGHLY RECOMMENDED

A vacancy is to occur soon on the State Board of Education, the members of which are appointed by the governor. Trades unionists throughout the state have interested themselves in recommending to Governor Rolph, Hon. Daniel C. Murphy of San Francisco, who served several terms in the State Senate and made a wonderful record for the people and organized labor, says the Los Angeles "Citizen."

Brother Murphy has been a member of the board of education of his home city for many years, being president for a number of terms. He was also president of the California State Federation of Labor a long time, and is a member of San Francisco Newspaper Pressmen's Union. He would be an ideal man for the place. A number of telegrams have been sent by men prominent in the movement urging the governor to name him.

The Labor Clarion feels prompted to add that the addition of Brother Murphy to the State Board of Education would be a distinct gain to the state and to the interests of education. Few men are better qualified to represent the people on this important board, and few men would receive the support of a greater number of citizens in all walks of life. Governor Rolph would add luster to his administration by the appointment of Brother Murphy to this important position.

California has an old-age pension law which, if rightly administered, should be of inestimable benefit to the aged, helpless and infirm. Judging by the complaints sifting in from time to time, "you would think that this pension fund came out of the pockets of the Welfare Board," as a correspondent of the San Diego "Labor Leader" puts it."

There is a note of encouragement in such items as this, taken from a Seattle news item in the "American Federationist" for July: "The Seattle Building Trades have signed a new agreement with the general contractors for three years, effective May 1, 1931, and the contractors opposed any wage reduction for the building trades." "The new economics" is finding adherents in the most unexpected quarters.

The Labor Clarion has been asked for information as to what the "Trade Union Unity League" is. The answer is provided by Joseph A. Wise, Chicago correspondent of the International Labor News Service. He says: "The so-called Trade Union Unity League is the American branch of the Red International of Labor Unions. It functions in this country as a communist organization dual to the American Federation of Labor and under the direct orders of the Russian Soviet Government."

"Just now the peach growers of California are confronted with the problem of harvesting and marketing one of the finest peach crops in the history of the state," says the Modesto "Tribune." "But the price is too low to justify the farmers in raising them. There are men paid by the peach growers and by the government to try find ways and means to dispose of the peach crop without a total loss to the farmers. Will they solve the problem? The 'Tribune' is doubtful. The remedy they suggest is unsound—the idea of buying the fruit and letting it rot in the orchards to keep the price up. That was the method used in handling the grape crop. It is the height or depth of foolishness. Nothing, absolutely nothing, should ever be done to raise the price of food—at least, not while large numbers of American citizens are compelled to ask for help to get food for themselves and families."

FILIPINO IMMIGRATION

A book review by Paul Scharrenberg
Secretary California State Federation of Labor

Nations as well as individuals, it is said, truly learn only by experience—and sometimes bitter experience! The former uncontrolled immigration of the Chinese and Japanese to the Pacific Coast and to Hawaii, forcing the United States to take action toward restriction and final exclusion, should have taught us the dangers of postponing action till a situation is beyond control. A condition that could have been averted was allowed to grow into a problem full of international and economic angles that to this day are sore to the touch, and this is due largely to the long and needless delay in disposing of a situation that every thinking citizen knew could not continue without serious danger to this country as well as to the immigrant.

Thus idly to stand by and see a problem grow daily in ominous proportions and do nothing about it is a method of procedure that should not be repeated. Therefore, the Institute of Pacific Relations, that group which has made it its concern to study and foresee the problems and possibilities that lie in store for us through the development and friendly intercourse of the nations bordering on the Pacific, recently commissioned Bruno Lasker to "get the facts" about Filipino immigration to this country, and to Hawaii, so as to make it possible to carry on a restrained and intelligent consideration of the entire question.

A five months' study of the question resulted in the publication of a book entitled "Filipino Immigration." The author, Bruno Lasker, gives us a general picture of the situation in a scientific, detailed, and most interesting manner.

Again California is the Paul Revere to awaken the nation to the dangers that lie at its door and to bring up for discussion once more the American policy in general toward the peoples of the Far East. This time it is the Filipino mass immigration problem that presents the danger and must be controlled before our already acute unemployment problem is needlessly increased by another unassimilable mass of Orientals who will only bring upon themselves and us more economic and social confusion if allowed to come in unrestricted numbers to our shores.

The data in this book are presented from three angles—first, the problem occasioned by this movement for the mainland of the United States; second, for the immigrants themselves, and third, for the territory of Hawaii, which has a very different concern in the matter.

It is the hope of the author and those interested in having this study made that, coming at the incipient stage of the movement, a clearer approach may be made toward a settlement than has been accomplished in the past, when later happenings and attitudes have clouded and intensified the issue.

The report on Filipino workers on the Pacific Coast made in April, 1930, by Dr. Louis Block, statistician for the California Department of Industrial Relations, furnishes the first comprehensive body of material ever gathered concerning the employment of Filipinos on the Coast. Their competition with American labor is analyzed in the fields of domestic service, fruit and vegetable growing, Alaska fish canning, sawmills, railroads, the United States navy and the United States merchant marine. Mr. Lasker draws many inferences and suggestions from this report.

With approximately 56,000 Filipino immigrants on the mainland of the United States at the present time, nine-tenths of whom are males and a large majority under 30 years of age, and 63,000 in Hawaii, according to the 1929 report of the governor of the Islands, a real problem, every angle of which needs study, is given detailed consideration in this absorbing book.

THE CHERRY TREE

With a little hatchet the truth about many things is hewed out—sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly

This depression is a curious affair. Statistics show that times are pretty tough. More than five million still are out of work. Out of 30,000 members of one trade in one city only 3000 have work.

Bituminous mine owners have carried non-unionism to the point of desperation and they seem now willing to come back to unionism and orderliness, feeling the depression and the bickering of non-unionism in their pocketbooks.

Unions are paying relief and out-of-work benefits as never before. Tokens of depression are plentiful enough.

* * *

But over July Fourth holiday crowds showed no thinning out. Such resorts as Atlantic City were thronged and never did the crowds seem more happy and carefree. Railroads hauled joy-seekers in capacity loads. Baseball is still bringing in the multitudes. Even prizefighting, that great game of ballyhoo and bunk, draws its thousands and thousands to spend their money. Where there is any lack of attendance nobody lays it to hard times; they lay it to a wearing off of public confidence in the game.

How comes this great orgy of money spending for these things when the nation is blanketed in a depression that stills factory wheels and chokes the lines of trade? It is one of the great puzzles of the situation.

* * *

Stocks of clothing in stores are low, yet it's been many a year since pleasure-seeking throngs looked as gay in raiment.

The whole situation seems tangled and muddled and unreasonable. One thing stands out: This is a depression without panic. In other times we have had panics—sometimes we have had panics without depressions and panics coming ahead of depressions.

But here we are at the bottom of the depression. President Green—who is no chaser of phantoms, who seeks facts as they are—says we are "bumping along the bottom" right now. Conservative forecasters see 1932 as a year of comeback.

It is a peculiar thing that with such a grinding down as we have never known and with so many indications of possible disaster around us, we have, on the whole, gone through in more or less of a daredevil fashion. Perhaps there is a fatalism in the air.

* * *

Perhaps there is something deeper and finer than that about it. Perhaps there is a determination that our vast machinery of production must be compelled to yield us happiness and plenty and so, daring the system to the finish, we spend the last cent as happily as the first!

Anyhow, we shall see, as we go along. However, already there is some sign that there is this magnificent determination. Members are flocking into unions and when members flock into unions we have the best indication in the world that we are not licked—that we have just begun to fight intelligently.

We shall go on enjoying life, fighting for more of life, for more of happiness and freedom and safety from the evils of undue exploitation!

TO ADDRESS WORKERS' SCHOOL

Secretary Paul Scharrenberg of the State Federation of Labor has informed President A. W. Hoch that he expected to arrive in Los Angeles Tuesday last to attend the summer school of workers at Camp Seeley and deliver an address.

WIT AT RANDOM

"They tell me he drowned himself in Paris." "Yes, he went in Siene."—"Amherst Lord Jeff."

"Daddie, can you tell me if Noah had a wife?" "Certainly—Joan of Arc. Don't ask silly questions."—Ex.

"What do women talk about when they are together?" "Just what men talk about." "Aren't they terrible?"—Hudson "Star."

"Who was that peach I saw you with last night?" "She wasn't a peach—she was a grapefruit." "Why grapefruit?" "I squeezed her and she hit me in the eye."—Ex.

A little girl who had been left to watch the soup was presently heard to sing out, "Oh, mother, come quick, the soup is getting bigger than the pot."—"Tit-Bits."

Fish Dealer: Fresh, lady? Why, this fish breathed its last just as you came in the door. Customer (sniffing): And what a breath it had!—Boston "Transcript."

"Don't you know that the stuff you're drinking is slow poison?" warned the wife. "That's all right," replied the bibulous husband. "I'm in no hurry."—"Woman's Home Companion."

"Do you mean to say," asked the magistrate, "that such a physical wreck as your husband gave you that black eye?" The woman smiled proudly. "'E wasn't a physical wreck, your worship, til 'e gave me that black eye."—Ex.

A corpulent teacher was giving a lesson to a class of small children on a canary. Teacher: Can any boy tell me what a canary can do and I can't? Sharp Boy: Please, miss, have a bath in a saucer!—"Crystal Palace Advertiser."

Business Man: Well, if it isn't John Corcoran, the man I met up in Maine one rainy night six years ago at the Moose River Junction railway station. Salesman (retreating to door): Good day, sir. Business Man: Aren't you going to try and sell me something? Salesman: No. I sell memory courses.—"Life."

A colored woman who wanted to be appointed executrix for her six children appeared before a probate judge and said: "Be you the reprobate judge of dis court? My husband done died detested and left me with six little infidels; I done come heah to be appointed executioner."—San Diego "Labor Leader."

Plain Lady at Counter: I want a cake of soap. Fancy Young Clerk: Yes, madam. Here is Prince Domitroeo's Boudoir soap, highly milled and finely scented. This here is Madame Nix's velvet cuticle soap, while this here was named after the Prince of Wales. Which one would you prefer, madam? Plain Lady: Have you any soap that will take the dirt off?—"Labor."

Sambo had found a job for the week on a railroad section gang, and was taking leave of his family when his wife came to the door and shouted: "Come back heah, Sam. You hasn't cut a stick of wood fo' de stove—and you'll be gone a week!" The negro turned and looked very much aggrieved. "Honey," he said in a tone of injured innocence "what's de mattah? You all talks as though Ah was takin' de axe with me."—"Labor."

The prisoner had been called to the bar and had informed the judge that owing to lack of funds he was not represented by counsel. "In that case," said the judge, "the court will provide a counsel for you. Sitting over there on the first bench are Mr. Smith, Mr. Tompkins and Mr. White, and there is another lawyer out in the hall. Whom do you want to represent you?" The prisoner looked the three lawyers over very carefully and, turning to the judge, said: "If it is all the same to you, your honor, I think I'll take a chance on the fellow in the hall."—"Labor."

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Q.—Have any prominent public officials recently asked the Governor of California to pardon Tom Mooney?

A.—Yes. At least two governors, Phillip La Follette of Wisconsin and George W. P. Hunt of Arizona, have asked that Mooney be pardoned. Mayor Joseph L. Heffernan of Youngstown, O., recently refused an invitation to visit California while Mooney remains in prison.

Q.—What was the longest-lived pure Canadian union?

A.—The Provincial Workmen's Association of Nova Scotia, organized in 1883. Its membership, eventually confined to miners, became affiliated with the United Mine Workers of America at the close of the Great War.

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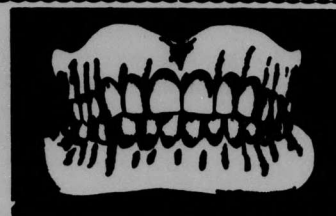
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

The proceedings of the Labor Council last Friday night were interrupted long enough for the delegates to be regaled by two very interesting diversions—a violin solo by 9-year-old Jat Herod, who is to be featured at the benefit concerts to be given under the auspices of the Musicians' Union, and addresses by two leading representatives of organized labor in the State of Wyoming.

The young musician, who was as self-possessed as the average virtuoso of mature years, rendered several difficult selections with remarkable skill and artistry, and was tendered an ovation by the delegates.

George Young, president of District 22, United Mine Workers, gave an interesting account of conditions in the coal mining regions of Wyoming and urged organized labor of San Francisco to assist in relieving the unemployment situation by purchasing Wyoming coal, which is 100 per cent union-minded, in preference to the non-union products of other regions.

Harry Fox, president of the Wyoming State Federation of Labor, gave a resume of general labor conditions in his state and elaborated on the remarks of his colleague in urging the use of Wyoming coal. Brother Fox is a veteran in the labor movement, and his remarks were well received.

Minutes of Meeting Held in the San Francisco Labor Temple, Friday Evening, July 10, 1931

Called to order at 8 p. m. by President Daniel L. Haggerty.

Roll Call of Officers: All present.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Waitresses No. 48, Rose Walcott, Minnie Andrews, May Pierce, Ora Wagner, Marie Swenson, Jennie Baker, Lena Therkildson, Frankie Cohan, Laura Molleda, Gussie Neubert; Miscellaneous Employees, Glen Stueckel, Thos. McGrath, Joe Naughton, N. D. Piper, Walter Cowan, Geo. Riley, Geo. Eastman, Wm. Lamoreaux; Painters, 19, Thos. Meagher; Stationary Firemen and Oilers, Jas. Coulsting, J. D. Shea; Cemetery Employees, John Dempsey, John Donoghue, Sylvester Griffin, William Sutherland.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of San Francisco Building Trades Council; Wm. A. Smith, secretary of Governor Rolph, explaining pocket veto of A. B. 713, due to legal advice that bill was unconstitutional; United Textile Workers of America, soliciting support for Pequot sheets and pillow slips, union made; Bank of America, offering trips on steamers to the leading cities, calling at Victoria, Vancouver and cities on Puget Sound, at \$90 a round trip, and enumerating dates of call of the various steamers.

Requests Complied With—American Federation of Labor, urging the Council to take part in the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Washington, to begin February 22, 1932; letter from President Wm. Green, urging vigorous activities against wage cutting and the organization of a campaign against such disastrous labor policy; California State Federation of Labor, submitting resolution urging assistance to a number of unions organized for the protection of employees of motion picture companies when sending employees out on location in the various districts.

Referred to Executive Committee—Complaint of Egg Inspectors against the wholesale firm of Nye & Nisson.

Referred to Secretary—Letter from H. D. Lee Company, in regard to advertising of locally union-made garments and wearing apparel; Samuel Gompers Post of American Legion, relating to the first anniversary of this post, July 13; Central Labor

Council of Stanislaus County, requesting information regarding labor employed on the construction of new warehouse for the Challenge Cream and Butter Association, unfair to their Council; Golden Gate Branch of Letter Carriers, expressing appreciation for aid in passage of A. B. 818, the so-called dog bite bill; United Textile Workers of America, thanking secretary for aid in promoting sale of textile goods.

Referred to Labor Clarion—Report of American Federation and John P. Fry, relating to unemployment, and submitting statistics (some of the figures submitted were questioned by delegates of certain unions, such as printers, sailors and building tradesmen, who thought the figures were too optimistic); Union Label Trades Department, outlining continued campaign for products and services of union labor, and the patronizing of the union label, card and button of all crafts.

At this time a communication was read from Musicians' Union No. 6, inviting all to attend the coming concert of the Philharmonic Orchestra at the Civic Auditorium in August. And Jat Herod, a 9-year-old child prodigy, was introduced and rendered two violin selections displaying his wonderful ability.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott against the "Grizzly Bear," official magazine of the order of Native Sons of the Golden West.

Recommended with regard to the "Columbia," official magazine of the Knights of Columbus, that secretary suggest to local councils that they use their influence to have the magazine printed in a union shop.

Referred to the Secretary—Application of Elevator Constructors to place a former member on the "We Don't Patronize List." Report concurred in.

Committee submitted a special report dealing with the negotiations of the Culinary Unions with dairy lunches and cafeterias for restoration of former wage scale. This report was concurred in and a copy of report ordered transmitted to the Local Joint Executive Board of said unions.

Directors of Labor Council Hall Association, Ltd., submitted report of first meeting of board of directors of the corporation under its new plan of management, stating the board had elected the following officers: President, John P. McLaughlin; vice-president, Daniel C. Murphy; secretary-treasurer, William P. McCabe; also that William P. McCabe had been appointed superintendent of the Labor Temple, subject to Council's approval. Council approved the action of the directors. (The report in full appears elsewhere in this issue of the Labor Clarion.)

Nominations for Delegates to the Santa Barbara Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, convening September 14, were held and Brothers Chas. S. Child and Theodore Johnson were nominated, and nominations closed for the evening.

Reports of Unions—Moulders are campaigning against the unfair Apex-Johnson Washing Machine Company; Miscellaneous Employees reported that Bay City Grill reduced wages by 5 per cent; Ornamental Pasterers, unemployment greatest in their trade.

At this time the floor was granted to George Young, president of District 22 of the United Mine Workers, and Harry Fox, president of Wyoming State Federation of Labor, who gave interesting talks on their campaign for the use of union-mined coal. Both speakers were entertaining and listened to with attention, and were promised support in

their endeavor to promote the use of Wyoming coal.

New Business—Moved that the Executive Committee investigate feasibility of inaugurating the repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance; motion carried. Moved that the Executive Committee investigate applicants for credentials to visit unions soliciting signatures to the initiative petition to repeal the criminal syndicalism act; motion carried.

Receipts—\$534.00. **Expenditures**—\$239.80.

Report of Trustees—Bills ordered paid as approved.

Adjourned at 10:15 p. m.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note: The debate between Dr. Clarence True Wilson and E. Clemens Horst takes place in the Civic Auditorium, Saturday evening, July 18, and all who can should attend this great debate.

S. F. LABOR COUNCIL HALL ASS'N, LTD. Minutes of Directors' Meeting Held July 1, 1931

Pursuant to call, waiver of notice, and the signing of the newly adopted by-laws of the corporation by each of the nine directors taking office on this date as representatives of the San Francisco Labor Council in this corporation, the meeting of the board of directors was held at the office of the corporation, at 2940 Sixteenth street, City and County of San Francisco, State of California, on the 1st day of July, 1931, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Directors present, as certified by the officers of the Labor Council, and constituting the full board of directors, were: Daniel C. Murphy, Daniel P. Haggerty, John A. O'Connell, William P. McCabe, George S. Hollis, John P. McLaughlin, William A. Granfield, M. E. Decker, Anthony Brenner.

John P. McLaughlin was appointed chairman and William P. McCabe secretary of this meeting.

The chair announced the election of officers for the ensuing term, ending March 1, 1932, to be in order. Whereupon the following were nominated and elected by acclamation officers of the corporation for said term, to wit:

President—John P. McLaughlin.

Vice-president—Daniel C. Murphy.

Secretary-treasurer—William P. McCabe.

On motion made and seconded, the chair was authorized and directed to appoint a house committee of three members. The chair appointed Directors McLaughlin, O'Connell and McCabe as such committee.

On motion made and seconded, it was resolved, that William P. McCabe be appointed superintendent of the San Francisco Labor Temple, subject to approval of the San Francisco Labor Council.

On motion made and seconded, it was resolved that the chair appoint a committee of three to arrange for an appropriate gift to Brother James W. Mullen, in recognition of his twenty years' services as president of this corporation. The chair appointed the following as such committee: Brothers Murphy, Haggerty and McCabe.

It was moved by O'Connell, seconded by Hollis, that arrangements be made for celebrating the burning of the mortgage on the Labor Temple in connection with the celebration on Labor Day, and that the General Labor Day Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council be requested to make appropriate arrangements in that behalf. Motion carried.

On motion made and seconded the secretary was authorized and directed to notify the banks holding the funds of the corporation regarding the change of officers, and also to add the word "Limited" to the seal of the corporation.

On motion, meeting adjourned at 7:45 p. m.
Respectfully submitted.

WM. P. McCABE, Secretary.

On motion, approved by the Council.

LABOR DAY PLANS

At the last meeting of the general Labor Day Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council and the San Francisco Building Trades Council, held on Saturday evening, July 11, it developed that plans are rapidly taking form looking to a memorable celebration of labor's annual holiday. Committee reports indicated that California Park, in Marin County, was being put in thorough order to receive and entertain a record crowd, that the number of organizations requesting tickets for disposal to their members was increasing rapidly, and that the events provided for amusement and recreation would leave nothing to be desired.

One of the features which is expected to create a great deal of interest is a baseball game between teams made up from the membership of the Cracker Packers' Union. The young ladies of that organization are not tyros in the game, and have several well contested exhibitions to their credit. The game will be between a San Francisco team and an East Bay aggregation. The players will be attired in gorgeous pajamas, and the event promises to absorb the attention of all present. A suitable prize will be awarded to the winning team. Miss Bertha Del Carlo is sponsoring this feature.

John O'Connell promises that the barbecue will be up to the highest expectations, and that there will be an abundance of the succulent meat for the large crowd expected. Bakeries will work overtime in producing buns for the sandwiches.

The committee on sports also reports a fine program, with many valuable prizes, and the dance committee promises that the music will be the best to be procured and the dance arrangements the best.

The speaker of the day has not yet been announced, but it is hoped to secure a gentleman whose words will be heeded not only by those on the grounds but throughout the nation.

Another feature of the celebration which will be of extraordinary interest will be the burning of the mortgage on the Labor Temple, signifying that the building which houses the San Francisco Labor Council and many of its affiliated organizations is now free of incumbrance and the sole property of organized labor. The event is cause for much gratification on the part of those

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Apex-Johnson Washing Machine Co.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.
Kress, S. H., Stores.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.
Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

who have been instrumental in bringing this about, thus realizing an objective looked forward to for many years. The details of this part of the Labor Day celebration have not been definitely announced, but probably a decision will be made at the next meeting of the General Labor Day Committee, which will meet again in the Labor Temple on Saturday evening, July 25, at 8:15.

PARDON FOR MOONEY AND BILLINGS

The following resolutions have been adopted by Waiters' Union No. 30:

"Whereas, Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings, labor leaders of San Francisco, were in 1916 sentenced to life imprisonment in the California penitentiary for murder, in connection with explosion of a bomb during a Preparedness Day parade; and

"Whereas, All of the witnesses upon whose testimony these two labor leaders were convicted have since either repudiated their testimony or have been proven perjurers, wholly unworthy of belief; and

"Whereas, Judge Griffin, the trial judge, has denounced the methods employed to convict Mooney as 'the dirtiest job ever put over' in any court; the attorney general of California urged a retrial of the case in 1917; a special commission of inquiry appointed by President Wilson in 1918 denounced the trial as a 'frameup'; Duncan Matheson, the head of the detective department at the time of the Preparedness Day parade, urges a pardon; Matthew Brady, the district attorney of San Francisco County, declares that both Mooney and Billings were convicted on perjured testimony; James Brennan, active prosecutor in the trial, urges the release of both men; William V. MacNevin, foreman of the jury which convicted Mooney, has made a special plea to the governor to grant an unconditional pardon to Mooney; and

"Whereas, This case is a reproach to American justice and is regarded by wage workers throughout the country and abroad as a demonstration that powerful corporate interests can manipulate justice to their own ends; now, therefore be it,

"Resolved by Waiters' Union Local No. 30, in regular meeting assembled, Wednesday, July 8, 1931, demand that the governor of California grant a prompt and unconditional pardon to both Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to our official journal, Governor James Rolph, Jr., Tom Mooney, and Warren K. Billings." (SEAL)

HUGO ERNST,

Pres. Waiters' Union Local No. 30.

ALFRED C. ARMSTRONG,
Secretary-Treasurer.

TAXICAB ORDINANCE

An ordinance raising the minimum taxicab rate throughout the city of San Francisco was passed to print by the Board of Supervisors on Monday last, despite the protests of four independent companies, which argued that its passage would result in a monopoly for the Yellow Cab Company. John O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, and Michael Casey, vice-president of the International Teamsters, the latter of whom organized the chauffeurs and was a member of the arbitration board which fixed the wage scale, appeared in defense of the ordinance. They argued that the present minimum taxi rate is the lowest in the United States, and that the chauffeurs are not making the minimum wage of \$5 a day. To save the companies from ruin and enable them to pay the scale of wages was the aim of the labor officials.

BACK FROM VACATION

Miss Sarah Hagan, assistant secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, returned this week from a short vacation spent in the "Switzerland of America"—Lake county.

LABOR'S NIGHT AT SEALS' STADIUM TO EACH LABOR ORGANIZATION IN SAN FRANCISCO, Greeting: July 15, 1931.

A new and magnificently equipped baseball park, known as the Seals' Stadium, situated at Sixteenth and Bryant streets, has been constructed and equipped for baseball games at night. It is proving a successful and popular new attraction, and as it was built by union labor it seems fitting that a special night be arranged for members of organized labor to attend in force and by their numbers show their appreciation to the management for its courage and friendliness in patronizing union labor.

Accordingly, Thursday, July 30, has been arranged as Labor's Night, to which the members and friends of organized labor are most cordially and specially invited. We must not forget that the management did union labor a good turn in employing union labor instead of giving in to the pressure of those who have instituted the so-called "American plan" and do all they can to destroy our labor organizations. One good turn deserves another; wherefore it is sincerely hoped that Labor's Night will witness the largest audience of union people assembled at a baseball game in the history of this city.

We would therefore most earnestly request each organization to advertise Labor's Night at the Seals' Stadium, and inform and impress the membership with our desire to have labor make a good showing on this occasion.

Remember the date—Thursday, July 30, 1931, 8:15 o'clock, at Seals' Stadium, Sixteenth and Bryant streets.

Thanking your officers and membership in advance for their loyal co-operation in making the baseball game on July 30 a grand success, we are

Fraternally,

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

By Daniel P. Haggerty, President.

John A. O'Connell, Secretary.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

During the last week deaths of local union members have been reported as follows: William Lucas, Painters' Union No. 1158; Nicholas J. Kiefer, International Molders' Union; Ernest Seekamp, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablenmen and Helpers; Samuel Bertram, Carpenters' Union No. 483; John S. Ellis, Polishers and Varnishers' Union No. 134; Arthur Frank Ware, Carpenters' Union No. 483.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

Malcolm Fraser, secretary to Mayor Rossi, addressed the Council and presented a framed picture, the gift of the Mayor.

Credentials of delegates from the United Laborers' Union, and from Carpenters' Union No. 22, were received and delegates seated.

General President MacDonald reported that pursuant to the ordinance requiring the employment of resident San Franciscans and the payment of the highest prevailing wage on city contracts the various wage scales had been submitted to the Board of Public Works and adopted by that body, and will hereafter be made a part of all contracts.

Resolutions submitted by Delegate Ellisberg, calling attention to the fact that despite the appalling condition of unemployment the Board of Supervisors has "submitted a would-be economy budget under which heretofore steadily employed city workmen are being forced into idleness," protesting against "this false economy scheme," and calling upon the city authorities to "investigate the report that wealthy property owners are being permitted to evade the payment of their just and lawful share of taxes," were unanimously adopted.

The proposed act repealing the criminal syndicalist law was indorsed and credentials to representatives of the Anti-Criminal Syndicalist League to address unions on the subject were authorized.

WAGES MUST BE RAISED

Higher wages are a necessity as production is increased and something can be accomplished if credit men who are extending credit to producers understand this, Edward A. Filene, president of William Filene Sons Company, department store, told the National Association of Credit Men in a paper read before their convention in Boston.

"The credit men must see that the wage problem is not a mere production problem, nor a mere problem of maintaining pleasant human relations in the factory," the paper said.

"It is also a problem of maintaining business, of maintaining employment, of maintaining the ability of producers to sell increasing quantities of goods and thus of ensuring greater and greater profits.

"When credit men come to understand this clearly they will rightfully insist, as a matter of financial soundness, that wages must continually be raised as better and better methods increase production, and they will call a halt on the credit of employers whose wages are dangerously low."

Stressing the importance of increased consumption, Mr. Filene said "it must be solved partly through lower and lower prices, enabling more and more buying. It must be solved partly through higher and higher wages, providing more and more buying power.

"It must be solved partly through a shorter and shorter work period, providing more leisure for the masses, more time in which to buy and use the things which we have now learned how to make so abundantly."

On the question of unemployment, Mr. Filene said "it can no longer be tolerated, nor wasteful employment. Business must be more and more approached in terms of employment, of organizing the employment of workers no longer needed in the performance of other duties in the most scientific production and distribution of things it was never possible for the masses to have before.

"Wages, while they must rise as production rises, can not be adjusted daily. Nor can prices."

EFFORT TO AID COAL MINERS

It is hoped that relief may be had for the destitute Pennsylvania coal miners through the two meetings held in Washington on July 9, of the mine operators and the mine workers' representatives, respectively, says a Washington dispatch. The meeting of the operators was held at the invitation of Secretary Lamont of the Commerce Department.

The meeting of the union representatives was held at the invitation of Secretary Doak of the Labor Department; and it is hoped that out of the two meetings some progress may be made in the matter of bringing order out of the chaos of the coal industry.

It is frankly stated that the possibility of the get-together has been brought about by reason of the growing strength of the National Miners' Union, a communist organization.

The situation is accentuated by the fact that one of the big companies which has been most bitter against the union is said to be "Mellon-controlled," in that Secretary Mellon and his brother have a controlling interest. It is known that President Hoover is favoring the conferences and hopes to secure some sort of stabilization of the coal industry by means of it.

BILLIONS FOR HIGHWAY WORK

Street and highway construction and maintenance expenditures in the United States this year are expected to aggregate \$2,200,000,000, according to reports on road programs received by the highways bureau of the California State Automobile Association.

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